THE TALL SYCAMORE

Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, on the Financial Situation.

SILVER LAW REPEAL FIRST.

Then a Sufficient Volume of Currency. National and State.

THE SPEECHES IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Bynum and Others, Including Mr.

Jones, of Virginia, on the All-

Important Issue. WASHINGTON.Aug. 22- The house has passed the Senate bill in aid of the Callmidwinter International exposition. Mr.Johnson (Ohio)introduced his incon

rovertible bond bill and had it referred to the banking and currency committee. with leave to report at any time after the The sliver debate was then resumed and

Mr.Brickner (Dem., Wis.) fiddressed the House in favor of the repeal of the pur-Mr. Mallory (Fla.) was opposed to the

conditional repeal of the purchasing dause of the Sherman act and he was also omed to the free coinage of silver at the arributed to the tariff the greater are of the present depression, but the emeniazation of the silver would still orther separate the wealthy classes from

working classes. Mr.Hopkins (Rep., II.) argued against the Bland amendment to the Wilson I and in support of the repeal measure Lane(Dem., Ill's) spoke in support of coinage, contending that a silver lar was the equal of the gold dollar. Newlands, (Pop., Nev.) voiced the deed the free coinage of silver

Bynum, in advocating the Wilson said that unquestionably the vast ority of people believed that the man law was responsible for the described by the President. He is eulogized the action of Secretary not believe that a vote would be singed under the threat that a Reponentative would lose his seat who ted for the Wilson bill. The United stes could not open its mints to free age at any ratio, with the mints of the other civilized nations closed nat it. This country could on no colnage act there would pour inte the minus could coin in ten years. The free coinage of silver at this time would be the severest blow that could be struck at that metal. Free coinage here be decided upon he would bid fare it to any hope for tariff reform.

Republican Sarcasm.

Hepburn (Rep. Iowa) ridiculed the idea that partisanship could be eliminated from this debate, satirized Mr. an, who had defied Speaker most insulting terms) for leed in the most and subterfug isking that can't and subterfug cauld be climinated from this discussion and of the Sherman subterfuge ed the repeal of the Sherman protested against the shifting process of legerdemain by which the Democrats attempted to place the res-possibility of the repeal upon Republi-

The House then at 5 o,clock took a recess till 8 o,clock, but only after an agreement that during the remainder of

In the Senate this morning Mr. Allen offered an amendment to the Voorhees repeal bill in the form of a provision for the coinage of silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1, under the same conditions enforced as to the coinage of gold, and directing the coinage (without unnecessary delay) of the silver bullion now in the Treasury. It was referred to the figure committees as we also a bill in of the salaries of all government officers of \$1,000 and upwards by 15 and 20 per

Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, then, at 12:25, took the floor and addressed the Senate in advocacy of and addressed the Senate in advocacy of the bill reported by him discontinuing the purchase of silver bullion. The speech had been prepared by him in advance, and he delivered it from type-written sheets, but it was spoken with all the en-ergy and vehemence that Mr. Voorhees has ever displayed in a speech before the manded the close and earnest attentio of Senators on both sides of the chamber and of an unusually large audience in the

calm, unblused opinion of a great majority of the American people, trrespective of parties, has justified the action of the President in convening the extra session, the causes for the action were wide ly and dangerously misunderstood, and by certain classes purposely misrepre-sented. Therefore he deemed fitting a few words in explanation, speken in no spirit of strife or controversy. For five months had gone up the voice of the Prophet of financial evil; from the great money centres had emanated cruel edicts intracting the currency and resulting in panic. No one believed there was want of confidence in the government credit or in the stability of its currency, notwithstanding the empty treasury left by the last administration and the reford of a billion dollar Congress. The American credit was better today than that of any country on the globe, and even cowardly capital selzed upon our bonds with swift greed. Investors of capital complained that the administration had refused to issue at least three hundred millions more. This additional indebtedness, increasing the burdens of American labor, would be halled with ght and swept with avidity into un patriotic vaults by the very parties who host loudly declaimed against the go vernment credit. There were many rea now than ever before It rested on the people that it should be upheld can people that it should be upon No one but a political madman could No one but a political madman country deem a political contest in this country ever again possible on lines of sectional animosity. The public credit of every

catened by shadows of coming wars;

weakened by vast standing armies and permanent navies, but throughtout the wide earth there were none to molest us or make us affilid of war or rumors of war.

Alone, as it were, the colossus of the western hemisphere, and twering up in isolated power and glory, on limitless ma-terial resources are sometimes overlooked in summarizing the elements of our finan-cial strength. The interstate commerce of the United States alone exceeded in value the entire foreign commerce and carrying trade of Great Britain, Germany, France Austria, Holland, Russia and Belgium put together. Development of internal resources, of wealth in farm, in factory, on the rivers, on the ocean borders, in the mounains and on the inland seas dwarfed into insignificance the achievements of any other age, race or nation, Legislation had checked our foreign trade and we had not to-day a commercial friend in the world. For every law we enacted denying to for-eign productions a place in our markets and declining commercial friendship, we might be certain of an injurious blow in world. He had faith that the giant evil which crippled the commerce would be re moved with other wils which challenged atertion and action, and if the true greatness of the country was studied it would be seen that financial pjanics and alarms

ould have no foundation here, But there was another and excedingly sensitive and powerful test of our govern-ment credit which asserted its claim no only to the trust an dadmiration of the American people, but also to the busines confidence and respect of every civilized

Money was simply a medium for the exchange of values; money was a creature and Congress its creator. Gold and its intrinsic value went for naught as a circulating medium unless the coin bore the stamp of the government—a stemp more powerful than the grasp of the lion's paw or the eagle's claw in bestowing life and activity on a dead and otherwise uscless material. The same official stamp on silver, or on The same official stamp on silver, or on paper, at once nobled them to an equality with gold in purchasing power, no matter how debased or valueless the material may have become as commodities by sinister or unwise legislation. It would doubtless sound strange to some ears that there were nine different currencies the properties of this rencies transacting the husiness of this country and, to a large extent, the business of the world. So uniform in purchasing and debt-paying power were they; so in harmony with each other and interchangeable that hardly one-half of them were generally known to exist. National credit had been tested by the smooth and harmonious circulation of those nine currencies and met the or-deal in a manner to awaken the pride of every patriotic American heart. Neve was a part of it discontinued or discredi ted except by the government itself. That happened once and will never happen again.

He referred to the greenback currency of 1863, issued for the purchase of bonds, for the benefit of capitalists seeking in-vestments who could be induced in no vestments who could be induced in no other way to support their government in the hour of its deadliest peril. The bar sinister was written on its escutcheon when it was made non-receivable for cus-tom dues and interest on the public debt and disgraced before the world. Mr. Voor-hees contrasted with this "unjust and dishonorable arrangement" the statesman maintain the strongest financial credit in

to illustrate the power and duty of the government in furnishing sound, reliable and constitutional money for the people. At this point he said he was confronted by a law without precedent or parallel in American history; a law which for months past had been the theme of all tongues and pens, and in whose name financial panic, alarm, and distress had been invoked, and for whose repeal this Congress had been convened. Mr. Voorhees briefly sketched the birth of the law which resulted from a compromise in an evil hour the worst and darkest that ever befell the cause of bimetallism or the honor and existence of silver money, this pernicious compromise was accepted and fastened on the country.

accepted and lastened on the country.

As a firm unfaltering believer in bimetallism, and as an undeviating supporter of the coinage and use of both silver and gold as the standard money of the country, without discriminating against either metal, Mr. Voorhees said he voted against the Sherman act, and for the same reason he would vote for its repeal. The question had ben asked whether

vote should be given for its unconditional repeal or whether before a substitute must be agred upon. He (Voorhes) would at once eradicate this confessed evil from the body of our laws, with no other conlition than his right and free agency t suport and to secure, in conection with its repeal, or afterwards, by an independ ent measure, as the succes of its immediate repeal. The primary duty of the hou might at the time dictate a sound might at the time dictate a system, embracing the coinage of sliver on an equality with gold. In making this statement he only repeated the dictaration of the Chicago platform on which the American people restored to the presidency, one of the strongest ablest purest and most patriotic characters ever

Mr. Voorhees said that such questions as ratio were matters of detail, but the American people had declared that silver should not be demonetized and contraction take place on the basis of monometallism. Congress would establish a fair ratio and suiter of the metals would be dismissed. Congress would establish a fair ratio and neither of the metals would be dismissed. No efforts would be spared to effect an international agreement, but under no circumstances would the laboring, debt-paying nine-tenths of the American people consent to double the debts of debtors by the constitutional of the constitutional control of the constitution control of the control destroying half of the constitutional money. He would say to those urging a single gold standard that the people would tear down and annihilate such an oppres-sive and destructive system of finance should it ever be established.

features of the situation demanding consideration which did not result from the Sherman act. The bitter and de-termined assault which had been witnessed on the present administration to compel an enormous issue of government bonds had not gone unheeded by the American people, nor had the authors of the assault and those interested in its success escaped widespread and intel-ligent observation. By breaking the gold reserve it was supposed the Secretary of the Treasury would be under the immediate necessity to issue and sell bonds to keep the reserve intact. The attack, therefore, on the head of that column was swift and strong.

He had no desire to assail the national

He had no desire to assail the hational banks. It was the system he arraigned and not the individuals who conducted it. The unrestricted, unrestrained and un-bridled power of these banks whereby the circulation of money in the hands of the people can be and often has been sud-denly fluctuated from a prosperous maxidealy fluctuated from a prosperous maxi-mum to a stunned and distressful minimum, constituted a standing and a fright-ful menace against the safety, the wel-fare and the happiness of the great and most useful body of the American people. Another great evil, arising from the selfish and greedy instincts ofb the money power, demanded thoughtful attention On general principles the contraction of the currency throughout the whole coun try was an object eagerly sought by that limited but powerful class of people who control four-fifths of the wealth, and near

by the entire volume of the circulating medium of the United States. The power of the millionaire over the property, the labor, and the very livest of the neonle de-

pended not merely upon the great sums in his own coffers, but equally as much, and far more, on the fact that the great indus-trial classes had scarcely any money at all in their hands, and were deprived of ev-ery reasonable chance to obtain more A condition of the two extremes of vast consolidated wealth on one hand and ab-solute poverty on the other-both very dangerous-was rapidly culminating in this country. Every proposition to put this country. Every proposition to put more money in circulation and within reach of the people's daily toil was always fearfully denounced by those interested in minimizing the wages of labor and the exchangeable value of property Mr. Voorhees asserted that the banks were entering on a final fight for a prolonged future existence; they were engaged at their Quatre Bras, preliminary to their Waterloo. They intensely realized that the present supply of government bonds for banking purposes must be very largely increased within the next five years or they would be forced to commence winding up and retreating from

mence winding up and retreating from the theatre of action on which they had so long appeared.

Mr. Voorhees then proceeded to outline his idea of what was to follow the na-tional banking system, and said that when the Democratic party deciared in its na-tional platform for the repeal of the gov-ernment tax on the issue of State banks, a hue and cry was raised by Republican leaders, as if a public enemy under arms was about to invade the country. Investigation of the subject, however, showed that no one had ever lost a dollar by the depreciation of the notes of a regularly depreciation of the notes of a regularly chartered State bank or its failure to redeem its currency in gold or sliver when called upon to do so. It was this kind of a circulating medium, resting on a specie basis and always redeemable, that was driven out of existence by a spurious, insincere method of taxation for the benefit of the national banks.

First. A sufficient volume of currency and its sufficient of the particular state and national, on practical times state and national, on prac-

at all time, state and national, on prac-tically a specie basis, guaranteed also by public honor, with which to transact the growing and expanding business developments of the country. Second. The absolute denial and de-

second. The absolute defination of struction of all power in the hands of individuals, corporations or syndicates to cause fluctuations in amount of the different currencles in circulation, thus rendering panics and business distress

impossible for the future.

Third. Every dollar in circulation, whether gold or silver, state bank paper or United States notes, on a strict parity and interchangeable with every other doilar, thus securing to the people the benefits and adventages of both a state currency and a national currency, cir-culation in harmony and uniformity and performing all the functions of money at home and abroad.

Fourth. The settlement of the vexed Fourth. The settlement of the vexed question of silver money at once and forever by authorizing it to form its portion of the specie basis required by the Constitution for every chartered bank in the Union; by recognizing it when defining the powers of the states to make legal tender money thus making use of silver. tender money, thus making use of silver, coined into money, as imperative as it will be useful to the great body of the

Fifth. The total and complete overthrow of the dangerous centralization of the money power now existing at a few money centers and in the hands of a few individuals by giving to the people of the state the right of home rule on the subject of money, and thereby securing to them a reliable, non-fluctuating home

To these five propositions Mr. Voorbes added but one more—a carefully adjusted and graded income tax—a most equitable and upright measure in providing govern-

and upright measure in providing government revenue, and demanded by old-fashioned eternal justice.

In conclusion Mr. Voorhees said: "And now, in the meantime, and in view of the present crisis, full of peril as it is, let the whole people of the United States, of every commonwealth, and of every neighborhood, cast out their fears and abide in an unshaken faith that present disasters will pass away, and be followed, as ters will pass away, and be followed, as soon as much-needed reforms can be ac-complished, by the unbroken sunlight of rosperity, and that He who determines ne destiny of nations will cause the re-ublic of their fathers to win, and not to ose, in the transcendent mission to which was dedicated a hundred years ago."

The delivery of the speech occu-The delivery of the speech occu-pled one hour and thirty five minutes. After Mr. Voorhees had taken his seat he was congratulated by many Senators. The galleries then began to thin out and a majority of the Senators left the hum-ber. The debate, however, was contin-ued by Mr. Dubois (Republican, Idaho,) in

opposition to the bill.

Mr. Palmer argued in support of the bill. Expressed the opinion that the would not only approve, but rapturously appliand legislation that would establish and maintain the bi-metallism of the

Chicago convention.

The bill was laid aside and the Montana Senatorship taken up. Mr. McPherson moved that this matter be laid aside informally and to proceed to the con-sideration of the bill to increase the nasideration of the bill to increase the in-tional bank circulation. This motion provoked much collogny, in the course of which Mr. Voorhees gave notice that if it should turnout that the national bank bill was to be used to delay action

on the bill to repeal the Sherman act he should move to side-track it. Mr. McPherson's motion was agreed to yeas, 40 nays 10;and the national bank circulating bill was accordingly taken up, the question being on the amendment of fered by Mr. Cockrell for the redemptio of such two percent bonds as may be of-fered and for payment in a new issue of fered and for payment in a new issue of Treasury notes. The amendment and the bill itself were discused by Messrs. Stewart, Faulkner, Cockrel, Hawley, Alisson, and Carey; and finally the bill and amendment went over without action. Apropos to certified checks, &c., a resolution was offered by Mr. Pfeffer and went over till tomorrow, calling on the Sections of the Treasury for a report as to

retary of the Treasury for a report as to whether national banks in Boston, New-York and Philadelphia were being conduct ed in violation of the law, whether they were paying depositors checks promptly in lawful money; and whether they were demanding rates of interest higher than those provided by law for loans of money

or for the discounting of notes.

After a short executive session, the Senate at 5:10 adjourned until temorrow.

A Terrifle Battle,

MAHANANOY CITY, PA. August 22. A terrible battle occurred at Gilberton, near this place, this morning. Last night the citizens of Gilberton tore up tracks of the Schuylkill Traction Company because that Company failed to comply with the Borough ordinance. This morning the company with a large force of men, all armed, attempted to relay the tracks under supervision of assistant superintendent, Richard Amore. A battle followed in which James Parfitt, William Hughes, citizens, were killed and Evan Davis and Richard Amore assistant superintendent of the Company, were seriously wounded. Will Connor was also shot in the hand and foot. Others are reported injured. The wildest excitement prevails.

Representatives Shell and Oates Better.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Representative Shell of South Carolina, who was struck and badly bruised by a cable car last night is doing very well today. His in-juries though painful are not serious. Representative Oates, of Alabama, who was also seriousy injured by acable car ten days ago, continues to improve, but ten days ago, continues to improve, but his physicians will not allow him to leave his bed yet.

IN FAYETTEVILLE

ARRIVAL OF THE BLUES IN NORTH CAROLINA'S HISTORIC TOWN.

Right Royally Welcomed by Major Breadfoot, the Home, and the Washington Light Infantry.

[Special.]

FATELTEVELE, N. C., Aug. 22,-The train carrying the Blues arrived here at 5:30, P. M. The visitors were recieved by Maj. J. D. Broadfoot, Commander of the Independent Light Infantry, and escorted to high street, where they were received with military honors by the Fayetteville Company and the Washington Light Infantry, from Charleston, S. C., command-

ed by Capt, J. Coggili.

The three commands marched to the hotel, where they were formally greeted by Major Broadfoot in a speech of welcome delivered from the balcony of the hotel. Later in the evening, all attended a military ball given at the armory of the Fay-esteville company. To-morrow morning at ten o'clock, all three companies will assemble for gress-parade.

The Start from Richmond.

Weldon, N. C., On Board Train, Aug. 22.
In accordance with their promise to participate in the centennia celebration of the Independent light Infantry of Fayetteville, N. C., the Richmond Light Infantry Blues assessmitted at their armory in the Snyder building, in Kichmond, yes, terday morning at 8:10 o'clock. However, nearly haif an hour chapsed before the company left the building, and headed by the Blues' band, marched to the Union depot, Several memoers, who were unable to go on the trip, accompanied them to the station. When the boys arrived there quite a crowd had collected, and among them a number of lades. Major B. H. Kichardson, the president

of the Biues Association and Col. John Bell Bigger, another stand-by of the Biues, were of course among those who united their good wishes for an enjoyable trip. The members of the company had hoped to have both of these gentlemen with them on their journey, but hisjor kitchardson has been in febre health for some time and did not dare to venture. Col. Bigger, who is always in for a good time, let it very keenly, that two recent attacks of chills made it obligatory for him to stay at none. The Colone is simost certain of doing two things, he will go fishing and he will sit in the sun, whether it agrees with his constitution or not.

PULLED OUT. It was half an hour behind train time, before the hast mail pulled out of the depot, but the boys were full of good hu-mor. They occupied two cars, the mem-bers of the company one near the end, while the band took seats at the other end of the train.

THE BOSTER.

The following is a list of those who went: Captain Sol Cutchins, First Lieutenant Ciarence Wyatt, Second Lieutenant H. F. Vauguan, becond sumor Lieutenant Frank M. Woom; Sergeants, R. C. R. Miller, L. L. Cheatwood, Chas. A. Page, W. T. Led-lord, Quartermaster T. R. Ginzebrook, Corporais, Geo. F. Guy, John S. Stein-brecher, J. S. Hazen, sames S. Northey; Frivates, B. L. Bartholomew, bridgewater, John Booth, L. F. Brown, A. L. Davis, T. E. Elgringe, Sam Farramb, U. L. Ford, Frank Chiman, Hardwick, E. S. Hazen, Peter hiers, C. F. ac fer, C. F. honier, J. h. Wilbon, Steve wood, Amsternes, Joseph M. Brereton, bandmaster; G. b. Mountcastle, D. R. Litenie, J. F. Litenie, A. Sievens, Win. Cowardin, Crawlord, Furey, Vaugnan, Anderson, Germen, John boland, L. E. Boland, S. S. Perkins, Ellis,

Tyree, Singrey and Fabr.
when the train puned into Petersburg. a short stop was made, and the band de-lighted the natives with several popular the dark element was well represented, a large contingent of colored excursionists having just reached there over the Nor-

he trip went on without any further the boys refreshed themselves on a North

SUICIDE OF FRANK PRICE. Tired of Life, and Suffering From a Proba bly fatul Disease.

RADFORD, Va., Aug. 22.-Frank Price, young man of 28, committed suicide yes, terday at his bouse at Long's Snop, near this city. He was a graduate of the vir-gible Agricultural and Mechanical Col-lege, and had taken a post-graduate course there. He was considered a bright man- and at the time of his sad death was

preparing for the medical profession. He left a note saying he was tired of life, and was suffering from a disease that must in a lew years result in his death. Dressing himself in his best ciothes he lay down upon his bed, folded his left hand across his chest and, with his right, directed a bail into his right temple in such a man-uer that his right hand tell across his left when the pistol was fired.

Political Notes.

Pornlist chairmen of the counties, com posing the 27th Senatorial District, met in waveriy on the 21st inst., and decided to d a convention there on the 21st Sep ember to nominate a candidate for the At the same time and place delegates

from Frince George and Surry, and from Greenville and Sussex will select candi intes for the liouse.

Revision of the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22.—The appointment of the committees has excited a good deal of interest in the quescited a good deal of interest in the ques-tion of the course to be followed by the committee on ways and means with re-lation to the tariff. The committee has not yet been organized, and the mem-bers of the majority have not discussed their plans, or, in fact, made any plans. It is understood, however, to be the de-sire of those most interested in the mat-ter that the committe should get to work ter that the committe should get to work at once on the revision of the tariff. What will be done will depend of course

fournment of Congress than has been re journment of Congress than has been regarded as probable, but there is no indication that the expectation of an early adjournment is warrented. The indications are that this special session will be prolonged, and it is probable that there will be no more than a brief recess between this and the first regular session.

The statement of Mr. Cleveland in his message calling Congress together to con-sider the silver question that he had con-templated calling them here in September to consider thetariff is generally accepted as an announcement of his desire that after the financial question is settled, the consideration of the tariff will be proceed.

But regardless of what his intentions But regardless of what his intentions may be there is a very strong disposition among the democrats in Congress, especially among the fleaders, to go ahead with the work at once, so as to clear it up and make an early adjournment of the first regular session possible. They feel that if the work of Congress can be so far advanced by continuing the special session as to admit of gress can be so far advanced by contin-uing the special session as to admit of an adjournment of the regular session in May it will be greatly to the interest of the party in power.

Mr. Wilson, the new chairman of the ways and means committee, says that while, of course, without consultation with the committee he cannot undertake

considerable time and the rapidity with which the bill is completed will depend upon the mode of procedure.

De Times.

upon the mode of procedure.

If the committee should decide to have a hearing, that would prolong the matter a great deal, he would not unfertake to predict what the committee would dobut said that he thought the party was in a situation now to perfect a broad in a situation now to perfect a broad and general revision of the tariff in ac-cordance with their piedges to the people.

Mr. McAdoo's Ideas.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August22.-As-sistant Secretary McAdoo of the Navy Department has made an interesting contribution to the North American Review upon the terrors of the Victoria disaster, and several of the points he makes may naturally be held to forecast the pol-icy of the Navy Department. One of these points is that the building of first-class battle ships will not be aban-doned or even modified on account of that

McAdoo insists that the loss of the Vic toria does not show modern naval con-struction to be at fault, and ought not to lead to any radical change in the make up of a battle ship. Although it is possible to sink the batle ship, yet it remains the highest embodiment of naval power. The ram is a tremendous weapon and so is the terpedo; but the batle ship combines want to under a many and the lire of proram, torpedo, armor and the fire of prodigious guns. The gun is still "the first and greatest weapon" in warfare. Mt.McAdoo does not underate the ram, and the fact that it is a part of the modern batic ship shows that it is apreciated ev-ery where; but he points out that the bat-tic ship may have skill in maneuver and the fire of its guns and torpedoes to op-pose to the ram, as well as its own arm-These views lead to the belief that the present administration wil adhere to the existing program of construction, which includes eight first class battle ships, in addition to the four now built or building.

Mr. McAdoo is that the United States Nevy needs squadron drills and the practical manoeuvering of fleets. It is true that Admiral Tryon, whose fatal order caused the Victoria disaster, had been fameus for his skill in such drills, and that this very calamity occurred during the manoeuvering of his fleet. But what the Assistant Secretary urges is that only through practice and experience can officers know how to manage their vessels with safety and skill when brought together in large number for actual battle. The lack of these drills thus far in our service has been due to the small number of vessels and the need of scattering them among many stations.

them among many stations Mr. McAdoo gives assurance that "un-doubtedly this will be changed in the near future, as new ships are put in commis-sion. At any rate, it is to be hoped that our officers and men in the future will have more frequent opportunity for fleet drill, as is is the only practical way to acquire great skill and ability to handle ships in time of action, and is, morcover, the surest method of acquiring precision in that most important of things in the

navy-the art of signaling."

Still another need, which Mr. McAdoo regards as of special importance, is the improvement of the personnet. "Think for a moment," he says, "of what depends upon the ability and courage of the man who in battle stands in a small armored tower into which the light penetrates from a mere slit between the rim and the roof, through which he must see every movement of his ship. On his intelligence learning, experience, skill, courage and nerve rest the safety of the ship and the life of the crew and the final outcome of the conflict." The moral which he draws is that officers should reach the command of ships while they are still com-paratively young. "Most of the com-manding officers of our civil war," he says, "were men urder thirty, the age has been gradually increased, until now officers arriving at command rank are forty-seven, forty-eight or forty-nine years of age."

These utterances of a high official of the navy indicate that the department will exert its influence in favor of the project of more rapid promotion in the navy, which, in one form or another, has been under consideration by Congress for several years.

Who Is Responsible.

ROME, August, 22,-Italian government is taking steps to punish the officials who are held responsible for not preventing the rioting in the city. The attempt night before last by a mob to burn the French Embassy in this city in revenge for the massacre by Frenchmenn of a number of Italianss who were employed at the salt works at Alfues-Mortes, France opened the eyes of the govern-ment more fully to the fact that grave internetical international complications were mor-than likely to grow out of the distur-tance. Today Signor Giolotti Prime Min issued a decree ordering suspension fro office of Senator Galenda, Prefect Signor Majnetti, Inspector of Police in Rome, Signor Sandri, Chief of police, and the district in which French Embassy is situated. The decree states that the sus-pension of three officers officers is due to their fallure to maintain order Signor Giolotti has also appointed committee of inquiry to determine who is answerablee for the failure to carry ou the instructions in regard to rioting given by the Ministers.

en by the Ministers.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The Italian ambassador in an interview with M. Dupuy after expressing the regrets of the Italian government for excesses committed in Italian cities against France, informed him that the prefect of Rome, Senator Caleada, the chief of police, Signor Sandri, and inspector of police, Magnetti, the officials responsible for the maintenance of order in Rome, had been dismissed and that reparation would be made for any injury done to French property.

be made for any injury done to remember property.

M. Dupuy, in his reply, expressed the French government's regrets for the Aigues-Mortes affair, and assured the ambassador that the safety of Italian workmen would be guaranteed. He added that the French inquiry tended to show that the Italians were the aggressors. The mayor of Aigues-Mortes, however, was compromised by the proclamation which he issued and had been dismissed.

Colonel Breckinridge Didn't Speak WASHINGTON. Represen ative W. C. P. Breckenridge of Kentucky, who was as signed by Speaker Crisp to begin todays signed by Speaker Crisp to begin todays proceedings in the House with a speech on the Silver question, did not speak today. He left the city Saturday for Staunton Va., where his wife and daughters are spending the summer, and this morning the Speaker received a letter informing aim that Col. Breckenridge would not be in the city today. There was no intimation in the letter of the writers intensions in regard to the date of his return tions in regard to the date of his return

To Sail From Yokohama.

VICTORIA, B. C., August 22.- The lates VICTORIA, B. C., August 22.—Ine latest rumor concerning the future operations of scalers is that Yokohama will be the headquarters of the industry in place of Victoria, all fleets from the province making Japan ports their home, while continuing to fly the British flag. It is claired that time and profits can be saved by this arrangement. Outfitting will be inexpensive in Yokohama.

Sad Shoeting Accident. HONTGOMERY-ALA. AUG.

to outline any policy for it, he believes that they will go to work promptly at a revision of the tariff This he says, does not necessarily mean that a bill would be reported very soon for the reason that the work is one that will take considerable time and the sandthe with says: Early this morning while three
young men of Selma, Preston Bennett
Frank Scott and Garner Scott, the
latter a son of Mr. E. A. Scott of Selma
were out hunting, four miles from the
city, the gun of Frank Scott was some how, no one knows how, accidentally fir-ed, and a load of shot was lodged in the right breast of Garner Scott. Assistance was at once summoned from Sel-ma, but before the physician arrived young Scott died. While of the same name the young men were not related but were boon companions.

> Mr. Catchines Called to Task VICKSBURG, MISS., Aug. 22,- The Com-mercial Herald today contains a strong arr ingment of Congressman Catchings for his opposition to free silver. The ar-ticle says he misrepresents his district and calls upon him to explain why he and other southern congressmen have gone contrary to known wishes of their consti-

> > Suspended Payment.

SAN WARCOS, TEXAS, August 52. First National Bank suspended qayment yesterday by order of the Directors.
Notice was given that the depositors will be paid in full as soon as they can realize on paper of which there is more than two and one half times the amount

Dixon Defeated by Plimmer. NEW YORK' August 22.-In the four-round boxing contest at Madison Square

Garden tonight between Dixon and Plimmer the decision was given to the latter who did the best work throughout the

System of inspection.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 22.—The Board of Health has determined to send can medical sanitary expert to each of the three railroad juections leading to Charleston via Lanes', Branchville and Yemssee. Doctors H. C. Keller, F. F. Sams and W. I. Linsey were at once detailed for the work, and dispatched to the se places with instructions to inspect all incuming passas gars on. tions to inspect all incoming passengers on every train. They are accompanied by detectives to aid them.

AUGUSTA, August 22—Quarantine regulations have been issued by the Board of Health of Augusta against Tampa and Pensacola Florida, and Brunswick, Georgis.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The Marine Hospital bureau has made arrangements for the establishment of a probation camp twentyfive miles from Brunswick, Gs., on the rord to Wayeross. Two hundred tents were shipped for that point from St. Louis yesterday. This step is taken in case yel-low iever developes in Brunswick.

Ball and Bat.

At New York: New York 0500417x 17 17 3 Chicago 0100113107 12 4 Batteries: German and Wilson; Hutchinson and Kittredge.

At Baltimore: At Datamore: 10 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 7 1
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 6 3
Batteries: Hawke and Robinson; Breitenstein and Buckley.

At I hiladelphia hiphia 0 2 3 0 0 2 1 1 3 12 15 ad 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 5 8 Cleveland Batteries: Taylor and Cross: Young and

At Washington Washington: 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 9 5 Louisville 4 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 x 8 12 2 Batteries: Stephens and McGuice; Meneee and Gram.

The Race Course.

MONMOUTH PARK, N. J., Aug. 22.— First race, seven furlongs—Grace Brown first, Espanita second, Snelly Tuttle third. Time, 1:28. Second race, five furlongs—Discount first, Baroness second, Alesia third. Time,

1:02).
Third race, the Monmouth handicap, mile and a haif-Gloaming first, The Pepper second, Picnicker third. Time, 2:33. Fourth race, Barnegat stakes, mile and a furlong—Kinglet first, Wormser second, Nellie Peyton third. Time, 1:55%.

Fifth race, sixth furlongs—Kingston first,

Tormentor second. Time, 1:134.
Sixth race, mile and a furlong—Long Beach first, Nomad second, Larchmont third. Time. 1:56%. Following are the entries at Monmouth

Following are the entries at Monmouth Park for to-day: First race, five-eights of a mile, sell-ing-Dwight, 108; Micmac Queen, 107; La-mieser, 105; Florence, 101; Blackhawk, 109; Miss Fordham, 96; Mattle Chunn, 96. Second race, three-quarters of a mile-Peruvian, 112; Lake View, 109; Yemen, 197; An bulance, 107; Cactus, 105; Hugh Penny, 102; Afternoon, 100; Sister Mary, 100. Third reae, mile and one-sixteenth-Michael, 114; Wildwood, 112; Raceland, 111;

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile, handicap—Hyaway, 110; Melody, 109; Him-yera, 107; Terrapin, 106; Seataunet, 105; Fifth race, five-eights of a mile-Stone

Sixth race, mile and one-sixteenth, sellhing—Anna B., 197; Chief Justice, 195; Best Brand, 195; Sam Weller, 36; Commotion (formerly Uproar colt), 96; Colonel S., 96.

Telegraphic Tersities.

The Democratic State convention of Iowa neets at Des Moines to day. The Findley, Ohio, Rolling Mill Com-pany, employing four hundred men, has resumed operations.

The Financial Situation.

The advices from New York, Chicago, and Washington yesterday in regard to

and Washington yesterday in regard to the financial situation, were more assuring of a return to normal conditions, than any news yet received.

A prominent bank officer in discussing the matter said, that fewer checks and more cash in circulation were the best local indications noted, and the general impression prevails that there is decided improvement in finances generally. Such a feeling is the best harbinger of restored confidence, and a decided move now by the New York banks, which is likely to be made at once, will be followed by the smaller towns, and give immediate relief.

At the regular meeting of the Academy At the regular meeting of the Academy of Medicine and Surgery, last night, Dr. W. S. Gordon read the last part of his series of papers on typhond fever. He was followed by Dr. John F. Woodward, who submitted a paper on a typical case of typhoid fever. The papers were ably discussed by Drs. Moore, Edwards, Parker and Ellis.

Registered At New York Botels. New York, August 22nd.—Mesera A. Y. Stokes, J. D. Lottier and L. O. Wendenburg, Imperial; B. F. W. Hamilton and E. Hendricks, New Amsterdam; P. P. Henry, St. Denis; Mrs. J. H. Barton and E. H. Cahill, St. Denis; A. B. Ferguson, Imperial.

The Police Moonlight

The Police Moonlight

The excursion by the steamer Pocahontas to Dutch Gap last evening, under the auspices of the First District Police, was an inqualified success.

The superb weather and brilliant mooninght, no less than than the popularity of Richmond's finest, caused a large turnout.

The crowd was the largest ever taken on a moonlight excursion from this city, and they filled the Pocahontas from stem to stern. Eleven hundred and ninety-five tickets were taken at the gangway before the boat left, and others might have been taken if waited for. Iardella's Band was in steady demand by the many merry dancers, and the raireshment stand was cleaned up by the hungry horde before the down trip was quest.

DISPLAY OF ORATORY.

PERSONALITY OF SILVER SPEAK ERS DRAWING BIG CROWDS.

May Defeat the Unconditional Repeal in the Senate.

TIMES BUREAU, RAPLEY BUILDING, | WASHINGTON, August 22, 1893. Just about all that is left of interest

inthe silver debates now is centered in the personality of the speakers, and today with Senator Voorhees on the Senate floor and prominent speakers in the House there was a goodly throng of visitors in the galleries and the members of Senate and House frequently passed from one chamber to the other. Not that anybody expected any very startling additions to the repeal argument, but that these men have the wonderful gift of pleasing speech even when the subject is familiar and the argument well known. Then too the national reputation of the men, and the recognition of their forensicability creates a desire to see and hear them, and their advocacy of any cause is a strong addition to the ranks of its

supporters.

The debate on the silver question in the House will be closed on Saturday with speeches by Mesrs Cochran and Wilson. There seems now only one thing to stand in the way of a speedy and moonditional in the way of a speedy and McConditional repeal of the Sherman law, and that is the absence of the cloture rule in the Senate,, but it is yet very probable that the silver men will not attempt to indefinitely posipone a vote under the pretence of wanting to discus the subject.

wanting to discus the subject.

The committee clerkships of the House committees awarded to Virginina will not be changed. General Peyton Wise will again have charge of the clerical work of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, and Major A. J. Stofer will be reappointed by Colonel Offerrall for the Committee on Elections. Hon. Faul Edmunds also now has the appointment of a clerk to the Committee on Expenditures in the Agricultural Department, and has already named Mr. D. Q. Eggleston, of Charlotte county. The assignment of Mr. Edmunds to this chairmanship was wholly a surprise to him, as when the should a surprise to him, as when the Speaker asked him if he desired any particular thing, he replied: "You know me perfectly well, Mr. Speaker; do with me as you think best." This was in etrong contrast with some of the contextions that some of the members and delegations had, and proved to be decidedly the most politic course to be pursued. olitic course to be pursued.

Hon. D. Gardner Tyler was at work as

early as usual this morning and when Secretary Herbert arrived at the Navy Department this morning he found the gentleman from Charles City County a-waitingf him. As a consequence of the visit the Secre-tary has promised to appoint John B. Mayer Jr. to a cierkship in the Depart-

ment of Supplies in the place of Mr. Hodges. Also in the same Department Mr. John

M. Tynan is to be the receiver, and Mr. W. L. Hatton a bill clerk.
Mr. W. T. Eastwood is to succeed Mr. W. H. King in the Ordnance Department and Mr. John W. Williams will be appointed in the Bureau of Construction and

Democrat Displaced by a Republican-

Democrat Displaced by a Republican.
Washington: August 22.—Secretary Carlisle has held up the appopulment of
J.P.Shipp as keeper of the Neuse River
light house, North Carolina. Mr. Shipp
was recommended for appointment by
the Lighthouse Board. He is now
assistant keeper. On the report of Commander Sterling, inspector for that district, the former keeper, J.W.Brabble,
was removed for being away from his
station eight days at a time without
permission. The collector of customs at permission. The collector of customs at Wilmington recommended the promo-tion of Shipp to the place of keeper and this recommendation was concurred in by the Lighthouse Board. It appears that Brabble is a Democrat and Shipp is a Republican. These facts were brought out by Congressman Branch, of North Carolina, on whose request the appointment of Shipp was held up. It is stated by members of the Lighthouse Board that they have no way of knowing the politics of men appointed in the service, and that the service knows no rollities.

It is stated by the Lighthouse Board however, that old collectors of customs upon whose recommendation keepers are usually appointed select Republicans and the board never asks their politics.

Messra. Blount and Gresham Confer. Messrs. Blount and Gresham Confer.
WASHINGTON, D. C. AUG 22 - James
H. Blount, of Georgia, Minister and special commissioner to Hawaii, arrived in
Washington at noon to-day. After a
brief rest Mr. Blount went to the State
Department at 2 P. M., by previous appointment. The conference between himself and Secretary Gresham lasted three
hours. Secretary Gresham refused to be
interrupted by some callers of prominence, who sent in their cards, and Secretary Lamont was fortunate enough

cretary Lamont was fortunate enough to get a few minutes only with him. When the conference was over Se-cretary Gresham declined to make any cretary Gresham declined to make any statement whatever or to give even an idea of the result of his talk with the minister. Mr. Blount was quite as reti-cent and referred all inquiry to Secre-tary Gresham.

In view of the fact that the Presi-

dent is expected in Washington at the end of next week, it is not thought probable that Mr. Blount willgo to Gray Gables unless specially called there by Mr. Cleveland.

Decided Against the Railroads.

Decided Agninst the Railroads.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 22.—The
Inter-state Commerce Commission by
Commissioner Clements has rendered a
decision in the case of the Board of
Trade of Troy, Alabama, vs. The Alabama Midland and Georgia Central
Railways, et al.

The decision is in favor of the complainant and directs that the defendant roads readjust their tariffs so as
to give Troy a rate on cotton to the
Atlantic Seaports and on class goods
from Northeastern cities, and on phos-

Atlantic Seaports and on class goods from Northeastern cities, and on phosphate rock from South Carolina or Florida, not higher than those given Montgomery; on cotton shipped from Troy via Montgomery to New Orleans a rate not higher than 50 ctr. per hundred, and on class goods shipped from Louisville, Cinnatti and St. Louis rates not in excess of those to Columbus, Ga.

Up Goes the Price of Silver. WASHINGTON. Silver took a jump up-ward today, London quotation as sent to the Treasury Department being \$0.7624 per ounce. This is 2 cents higher than yester days purchases by the Department which amounted to 165,000 ounces at \$0.7425 per ounce.

RANGE OF THERMOMETER. The range of the thermometer in Rich-mond yesterday was as follows: 6 A. M., 76; 9 A. M., 86; 12 M., 94; 3 P. M., 89; 6 P. M., 85; 9 P. M., 78; 12 M., 74—average, 38,

WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22,-cast for Virginia: Warmer, fair we southeasterly winds.

North Carolina: Easterly winds weather in the interior; light level ruthe coast,